



# ***Daily Report***

## **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-90-068  
Monday  
9 April 1990

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9 April 1990

**NOTICE TO READERS:** \* indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

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### Minisummit on Angola Issues Communique

MB0704071090 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese  
0600 GMT 7 Apr 90

[Text] Sao Tome and Principe hosted a minisummit on the Angolan peace process on 6 April. It called on all involved governments to adopt neutral and constructive stands to help the Angolan people achieve peace.

Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso, Gabonese President Omar Bongo, and Sao Tomean President Manuel Pinto da Costa also exchanged views on the evolution of the national reconciliation process in the People's Republic of Angola.

This is the final communique of the Sao Tome and Principe minisummit:

[Begin unidentified person recording] At the invitation of His Excellency Dr. Manuel Pinto da Costa, MLSTP [Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe] chairman and president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, and within the framework of continued contacts prescribed by the [words indistinct] summit held on 1 October 1988. His Excellency Jose Eduardo dos Santos, MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party chairman and president of the People's Republic of Angola; His Excellency Denis Sassou-Nguesso, Congolese Labor Party Central Committee chairman and president of the People's Republic of the Congo; and His Excellency El Hadj Omar Bongo, president of the Gabonese Republic, met in Sao Tome, capital of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, on 6 April 1990 to discuss the situation in the People's Republic of Angola in light of the Angolan Government's new peace initiatives.

His Excellency Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos provided a detailed account of the situation in his country to the heads of state of the People's Republic of the Congo, Gabonese Republic, and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe. They then analyzed events since the Gbadolite summit of 22 June 1989.

They found that despite efforts to implement the Gbadolite summit's compromises, difficulties continue to stand in the way of their implementation. Within this context, the heads of state call on all governments to adopt neutral and constructive stands to help the Angolan Government and its people find a peaceful resolution to the national reconciliation process.

The heads of state of the People's Republic of the Congo, Gabonese Republic, and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe hereby salute and express their support for the Angolan Government's new initiatives aimed at overcoming the current stalemate.

The heads of state of the aforesaid countries also noted with satisfaction that the Angolan Government wants to establish direct contacts with UNITA [National Union

for the Total Independence of Angola] on the basis of the principles that have been proposed for a just and lasting peace throughout Angola's national territory.

His Excellency Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the People's Republic of the Congo; His Excellency El Hadj Omar Bongo, president of the Gabonese Republic; and His Excellency Manuel Pinto da Costa, president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, hereby congratulate His Excellency Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola, for his constant availability. The heads of state hereby encourage His Excellency President Jose Eduardo dos Santos to continue making every effort to peacefully resolve his country's conflict.

Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso, Gabonese President El Hadj Omar Bongo, and Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos thanked Sao Tomean President Manuel Pinto da Costa for the warm welcome and hospitality they received during their stay in Sao Tome and Principe and for the efforts President Manuel Pinto da Costa has made for peace in Africa in general and in southern Africa in particular. [end recording]

It should be recalled that President Jose Eduardo dos Santos returned to Angola on 6 April.

### Dos Santos: UNITA Talks 'Soon'

AB0604223490 Paris AFP in French 1922 GMT  
6 Apr 90

[Text] Sao Tome, 6 Apr (AFP)—Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos announced this evening in Sao Tome that his government will soon hold "direct" talks with the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA, armed opposition led by Mr. Jonas Savimbi).

Mr. dos Santos made this statement at a news conference following a minisummit devoted to peace in Angola and attended by Presidents Manuel Pinto da Costa of Sao Tome and Principe; Denis Sassou-Nguesso of Congo; and Omar Bongo of Gabon. President dos Santos did not state the date nor the venue for these direct talks between the two warring sides, but he stated that "diplomatic steps" had been taken so that these talks can be held "immediately."

A source close to the meeting told AFP that these talks are expected to be held in Cape Verde, a member state of the "Group of Five" Lusophone African countries.

Mr. dos Santos pointed out that the talks will center on the last peace plan drafted by his government, which has already been communicated to UNITA, but he gave no details about this plan to the press.

The Sao Tome minisummit lasted more than three hours, and, among other things, on the sidelines of the conference Mr. dos Santos briefed his counterparts from Sao Tome, Congo, and Gabon "thoroughly" on the

present situation in his country and on the prospects for settling the internal conflict in Angola.

**Dos Santos on U.S. 'Interference'**

*AB0704123590 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French  
0730 GMT 7 Apr 90*

[Text] Perhaps the dialogue on peace in Angola will soon resume. Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos hinted this yesterday following the minisummit held in Sao Tome on the situation in his country. He indicated that his government would soon hold direct talks with Jonas Savimbi's National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA. He did not, however, say where the talks would be held.

Answering questions from the press, President dos Santos said that contrary to the widely accepted idea, the Angolan conflict is far from being a civil war. His statements were recorded by our special correspondent in Sao Tome, Helene Limba Naka:

[Begin Dos Santos recording] We reject the idea that this war is a civil war. We reject this. We know what foreign

countries are implicated in the conflict. The war drags on precisely because the conflict is fanned by some countries, especially the United States, and South Africa (to a lesser extent); now there is less South African interference. The conflict will become a mere civil war when foreign interference in the affairs of the People's Republic of Angola ends. [end recording]

So, for the Angolan president, the Angolan conflict cannot be described as a civil war because of the involvement of foreign powers in the fighting between government and UNITA forces. Yesterday's summit in Sao Tome was also attended by Presidents Omar Bongo of Gabon, Denis Sassou-Nguesso of Congo, and Pinto da Costa of Sao Tome.

In a related development, an Angolan daily, the JORNAL DE ANGOLA, reported yesterday that the airport of Kinshasa, in Zaire, is the transit point for military equipment and fuel from the United States to UNITA in Southeast Angola. The daily also said that, as mediator in the Angolan conflict, Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko, has the moral obligation to clearly indicate on what side he stands.

## Cameroon

### BBC Reports Lawyers Protest at Yondo Black Trial

A 70404173490 London BBC World Service in English  
16:5 GMT 3 Apr 90

[From "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The trial of prominent Cameroonian lawyer Yondo Black and the rest of the so-called Douala 10 got underway at the military tribunal in Yaounde today. It was adjourned from last week.

The charge was subversion for allegedly holding unlawful meetings in order to set up an opposition party in Cameroon, which is not in itself illegal. There is a lot of interest in the case, and not the least from fellow lawyers that they had a hard time trying to get into the hearing today, as Vincent Sass reports in this telex from Yaounde:

[Begin studio announcer recording] At 0830 this morning, more than 200 of Cameroon's 266 lawyers streamed into the military camp in downtown, all dressed in their black robes. Officially, they were there to defend their colleague, Yondo Black, and his friends, but also, as the president of the Bar Association, Mr. Bernard Muna, said over and over again, they were there to press their case for the respect of human rights throughout the country.

The lawyers also wanted the law on subversion to be overturned, a law under which, according to them, too many people have already been arbitrarily arrested and detained. Last night, the justice minister issued a communique broadcast over the radio. The communique said that lawyers must not discuss anything other than their professional problems during meetings. They were also told to go back to work immediately or to face disciplinary action.

Nevertheless, the lawyers turned up in massive numbers to this morning's trial and marched as planned into the camp in a long and impressive queue. Thousands of Yaounde citizens watched them go in, and some 2,000 tried to follow them into the courthouse, which was no bigger than a classroom; but in the end, most had to wait outside.

Representatives of foreign embassies based in Yaounde were, to their astonishment, at first refused entry to the courtroom, but then they too were later allowed in. However, neither the local nor the foreign press was permitted to observe the hearing this morning. Permits, which had been granted to the press by the Ministry of Defense, were either confiscated by military security agents guarding the entrance to the courtroom or were torn into pieces in front of the journalists.

This afternoon, the tribunal was still discussing whether or not it was legally competent to try the Yondo Black case. Meanwhile, government political rallies continued

to be held throughout the country. At these rallies, party officials have been stating that the country is not going to rush headlong into multiparty politics. Cameroon, the officials say, wants political evolution, not revolution. [end recording]

### Tribunal Hands Down Sentences

AB0604083890 London BBC World Service in English  
1830 GMT 5 Apr 90

[From "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Sentences have been handed down today by a military tribunal in the Cameroon capital, Yaounde, on the so-called Douala 10, who include prominent lawyer Yondo Black. They are charged with subversion in connection with an attempt to set up a political party. Most of the legal fraternity of Cameroon were attending the hearing, and the lawyers were already in sombre mood because of the shooting in the early hours of this morning of one of the defense lawyers, Pierre Bogda, by police. On the sentencing, Vincent Sass telexed this report from Yaounde.

[Begin studio announcer recording] Journalists were allowed into the small military court from today for the first time since the trial opened on Tuesday [3 April]. The room was packed full with more than 200 lawyers that had come to support their colleague, we journalists, and a number of state security agents. The head of the military tribunal, Lieutenant Colonel Ndoutchen, dressed in his military uniform and flanked by two other military officers, pronounced the sentence late this afternoon. Yondo Black was sentenced to three years imprisonment for subversion. Businessman Anaseth Ekane, received four years imprisonment for subversion and insulting the head of state and seven of the other defendants were freed. The 10th member of the so-called Douala 10 received five years imprisonment on similar charges but these were passed in absentia since the man is currently living in France.

I managed to have a brief word with Yondo Black himself and he told me: This sentence is irrelevant; nothing can be the same as before in Cameroon. As I left the room, I could see Yondo Black, who is the former president of the Bar Council, giving the current president of the council, Mr. Bernard Muna, who conducted his defense, a huge bear hug. Muna said to Black, adieu, Mr. president. Black's codefendant, Ekane, was crying.

Outside the court room, a crowd of people had gathered and by now they were standing in dead silence, a silence so profound you could hear a pin drop on the streets of Yaounde.

Bar President Muna filed out of the court room with the other lawyers, and he called on them to maintain a dignified discipline. Some of the female lawyers were crying.

Meanwhile, Yaounde's police commissioner has banned the Bar Council from continuing its special assembly in



the local Hilton Hotel, thus bringing the Bar Council's assembly to an abrupt and unscheduled close. Muna has called on his colleagues to leave Yaounde and assemble in the northwestern town of Bafoussam for the funeral of Pierre Bogda, the lawyer who was killed by a policeman in the Northwest Province last night as he returned from taking part in the defense of Yondo Black. It is yet not known when Bogda's funeral will take place. [end recording]

## Gabon

### Media Workers End Strike; Talks Resume

AB0704072390 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French  
1230 GMT 6 Apr 90

[Excerpts] Regarding democracy in Gabon, politicians are still working on the establishment of a pluralistic society. The conference room of the 12 March Village has regained its stepping stone role. Following a suspension caused by a strike initiated by workers of the national radio and television service, the multifaceted and partisan talks today draw the attention of all those interested in the country's future. This speaking contest, which has now taken the form of a real political convention, is gradually focusing on the ups and downs of the one-party system and the suggestion of new ideas.

All day long, the speakers expressed strong views, illustrating their differences with original speeches ranging from the humorous to the religious to the rhetorical, most of them trying to give a special touch to their statements. Thus, most of the ideas suggested dealt with the determination of the opposition to dissolve the Parliament, form a national union government, and review the Constitution to set up new institutions. In any case, the transition period, according to most of the speakers, should last one month to enable the various parties and political groups to gear up for the forthcoming elections.

Jean-Claude Franck Medome highlights for us the issues discussed at the Libreville 12 March Palace today:

[Medome] Had the deliberations not been suspended yesterday because of the strike initiated by Gabonese media workers, we might by now have reached the end of the general policy debate. What is Monsignor Basile Mve, the chairman of the conference, going to do for the spokesmen who did not take the floor, because they finished writing their general policy outline? And how about representatives of socioprofessional associations? That is the question. [passage omitted]

They are about to end, as I mentioned in my earlier review, but the problem is that when we were leaving the 12 March Village, there were still two or three political

parties that had yet to air their views. But [words indistinct] there are a few associations that did not [word indistinct], because they told the chairman of the conference that they did not finish writing their documents on time. And the question everyone was asking at the 12 March Village was whether these associations will be heard, or will a hearing for socioprofessional associations be held immediately? But in principle, the debate on general policy should end tonight. Tomorrow, with the possible consent of the conference chairman, Monsignor Basile Mve, political associations that were not ready can be heard. Otherwise, everything will depend on the conference bureau, and in that case socioprofessional associations will be heard.

### Curfew 'Relaxed'; Police 'Blunders' Reported

AB0704140290 Dakar PANA in French 1252 GMT  
7 Apr 90

[Text] Libreville, 7 Apr (AGP-Gab/PANA)—The curfew imposed on 26 March all over the national territory for the period of the National Conference by Gabonese Territorial Administration Minister Amiar-Nganga has been relaxed and now runs from 2230 (2130 GMT) to 0600 (0500 GMT).

The curfew, which was announced by the authorities to "enable smooth deliberations at the National Conference," originally ran from 2100 (2000 GMT) to 0600 (0500 GMT). In the past few days, the curfew, which was partially respected by the inhabitants of the Gabonese capital, has been marked by blunders committed by the police in their effort to enforce the government decision, it was noted.

## Zaire

### 'Strong Protest' Over U.S. Congressmen's Remarks

AB0604163590 Paris AFP in French 1208 GMT  
6 Apr 90

[Text] Kinshasa, 6 Apr (AFP)—Zairian Foreign Minister Nguz A Karl-I-Bond yesterday summoned the U.S. ambassador to Kinshasa to inform him of his government's "strong protest" following comments by three U.S. congressmen about President Mobutu Sese Seko, it was learned today in Kinshasa from official sources.

Three influential Democrats from the House of Representatives, on 4 April in Washington, said that the United States should suspend its aid to Zaire, accusing President Mobutu of being corrupt and of not respecting human rights. "No bill bearing my name will include any money destined for that idiot," said Mr. David Obey (Wisconsin), chairman of the foreign operations subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee, referring to Mr. Mobutu.

Also, the ZAIRIAN NEWS AGENCY (AZAP) pointed out, two Zairian parliamentarians yesterday presented a draft motion before the parliament's bureau protesting the "insolent and discourteous" comments by the U.S. congressmen. In the motion, the Zairian parliamentarians stated that "insults of that kind are generally addressed to leaders of the Third World, and Africa in particular, and have never been addressed to heads of state or government of the so-called Western world."

AZAP stated also that, according to certain officials close to the power in Kinshasa, Zaire might decline "so-called aid" accompanied by insults and humiliation as it did in 1984.

The Bush Administration has for \$53 million for Zaire in 1991. This would include \$4 million in economic aid, \$33 million for development, and \$16 million in food aid.

#### **Students Set Vehicles Ablaze in Kinshasa 6 Apr**

*AB0704134090 Paris AFP in French 1302 GMT  
7 Apr 90*

[Text] Brazzaville, 7 Apr (AFP)—Students demonstrated in Kinshasa yesterday. During the demonstration, several vehicles were reportedly set on fire, it was learned here today from various sources. According to several travelers questioned on their arrival this morning in the Congolese capital, which is separated from Kinshasa by the Congo River, the situation is now totally calm in the Zairian capital, and no trace of yesterday's incidents was visible today.

The demonstration was reportedly staged by university and high school students, whose number was not immediately known. Several buses were reportedly set on fire during the clashes with the police. These clashes occurred on La Victoire Avenue. According to an eyewitness, the Army carried out identity checks last night.



## Ethiopia

### Death Toll in 4 Apr Mitsiwa Air Raid Reaches 35

EA0604165390 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 6 Apr 90

[Excerpt] The number of victims of the air raid carried out by fighter aircraft of the fascist Dergue government on Mitsiwa on 4 April has risen. The number of innocent civilians killed has reached 35, and those wounded has reached 100. [passage omitted]

### 'Heavy' Losses as Planes Bomb Mitsiwa 6 April

EA0704154390 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 7 Apr 90

[Excerpts] Ethiopian fighter planes yesterday bombed the town of Mitsiwa for the second time. The planes inflicted heavy personnel losses in these two rounds of bombing. The bombing was carried out in the compounds of the central [words indistinct].

In this bombing, enemy fighter planes used cluster and other [word indistinct] bombs, which are condemned by the international community. The objective of using cluster bombs is to inflict heavy damage on many people over a vast area.

According to the latest count, 12 people were killed and 45 others injured. [passage omitted]

In the barbaric bombing carried out over the past three days a total of 47 people have been killed and more than 145 others injured.

### Rebels Report 7 Apr Raid on Mitsiwa; 24 Killed

EA0804113590 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Amharic 0630 GMT 8 Apr 90

[Excerpts] Dergue war planes killed 24 innocent people and injured 75 others in a savage bombing raid they carried out for the third time on Mitsiwa town yesterday.

The bombing raid by Dergue war planes yesterday, 7 April, was carried out on a densely populated area, with cluster (?bombs) as well as other destructive bombs [words indistinct] and had a higher toll than the two previous raids.

It has been learned that the dead and wounded people in this inhuman and barbaric bombardment [words indistinct] are in the destroyed buildings in a pitiful state. Six members of one family were among the dead, the report added. [words indistinct] 50 meters from a house, and a hole two meters deep was [words indistinct] by the bombs. The heavy and sad casualties inflicted by the four Dergue war planes, which carried out bombing raids yesterday at 0745 1200, and 1450, have not been counted yet. [passage omitted]

Including the third bombing raid on Mitsiwa, 71 innocent people have lost their lives and more than (??25) others have been wounded so far.

### Rebels Report Fourth Air Raid on Mitsiwa Town

EA0904103290 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 9 Apr 90

[Excerpts] Ethiopian fighter aircraft have carried out an air raid over Mitsiwa town for the fourth time.

In the air raid, which they carried out using cluster bombs yesterday, two brothers were killed. [passage omitted]

In four air raids, 73 innocent civilians have been killed, over 36 wounded, and more than 100 buildings destroyed.

### EPRDF Claims Capture of Town in Northern Shewa

EA0704152890 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Ethiopia in Amharic 0400 GMT 7 Apr 90

[Excerpt] While the rightists and vacillators are claiming that the army of the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front [EPRDF] has been dispersed, our heroic army has attacked on the Debre Tabor front and achieved a victory against the enemy troops from Guguf [southern Welo] to Alem [northern Shewa] in less than a month, and in fact captured the town of Rabel [northern Shewa] yesterday.

Our army, which is supported by the broad masses and advances by achieving victory after victory, took control of the town of Rabel yesterday morning, 6 April, by annihilating completely the 1st Company of the 2d Battalion of the 153d Brigade in 45 minutes of fighting.

Six soldiers were killed, four wounded, and 56 others captured in the fighting. The company commander Lieutenant Cherkos, was among the dead. [passage omitted]

### EPDRF Takes Mehal Meda; 300 Casualties

EA0904104490 (Clandestine) Voice of the Tigray Revolution in Tigrinya 0445 GMT 9 Apr 90

[Excerpts] At a time when the rightists and wavering forces have been beating their drum saying that the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front [EPDRF] has been weakened, the heroic People's Army of the EPDRF, which is advancing and scoring one victory after another, has captured Mehal Meda Town [in Shewa Region] and thus registered another brilliant victory.

During the fighting, which took place for one hour on 7 April, the EPDRF dispersed the enemy army entrenched at Mehal Meda town and put it under its EPDRF control.

It has been learned that the 1st Brigade of the enemy, which was reinforced by troops (?retreating) from Were Ilu to Meranya and by other forces, has fled in disarray. The commando brigade which was sent as a reinforcement, has likewise retreated without taking any action. [passage omitted]

In the fighting, 310 enemy troops have been either killed or wounded; 67 others, including Lieutenant (Asfeha Gameda), were captured. In addition, 77 light guns, one [word indistinct], two Bren guns, one RPG, two radio communication sets, one Alfa [as heard], one rural, a Toyota, one tractor, and one depot of arms and ammunition have been seized. [passage omitted]

## Uganda

### Culture Minister Arrested for 'Treasonable Acts'

EA0804193690 Kampala Domestic Service in English  
1700 GMT 8 Apr 90

[Text] The minister of culture, youth, and sports, Brigadier Moses Ali, has been arrested in Kampala. This has been announced by the acting inspector general police, Mr. David Pemgen, in a brief press release. The statement said that Brig. Moses Ali was arrested for indulging himself in treasonable acts. He is now under detention to facilitate investigation.

**De Klerk, Mandela To Meet in Cape Town 2-4 May**

*MB0704120490 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 1100 GMT 7 Apr 90*

[Text] The dates for the rescheduled meeting between the state president, Mr. F.W. de Klerk, and an ANC [African National Congress] delegation led by the organization's deputy president, Mr. Nelson Mandela, have been announced in Cape Town. The spokesman for the state president's office said the meeting, originally scheduled for 11 April, would now take place in Cape Town on 2, 3, and 4 May.

**ANC Official Says Mandela To Visit Lusaka 8 Apr**

*MB0704123590 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 1100 GMT 7 Apr 90*

[Text] An ANC [African National Congress] spokesman in Lusaka says Mr. Mandela is expected in the city tomorrow for consultations with the leadership outside the country. A member of the ANC's National Executive Committee, Mr. Steve Tchetwe, said Mr. Mandela would report on his talks with President de Klerk and his visit to the unrest areas in Natal. He said it was not known how long Mr. Mandela would stay in Lusaka.

**De Klerk, Mandela Comment on 5 Apr Talks**

*MB0604164690 Johannesburg Television Service  
in English 1545 GMT 6 Apr 90*

[Text] Plans for a meeting between the government and ANC [African National Congress] are back on track. Consideration is also being given to a judicial inquiry into the Sebokeng shootings that prompted the ANC's suspension of next week's proposed meeting.

These were among the issues that emerged from last night's talks between state President F.W. de Klerk and ANC Deputy President Mr. Nelson Mandela. Clarence Keyter has more:

[Begin video recording] [Keyter] President de Klerk said after the three-hour meeting with the ANC delegation agreements had been reached to go ahead with the talks. A steering committee will announce the date as well as the venue later.

President de Klerk said issues discussed focused primarily on violence in South Africa and the planned talks between the government and the ANC. He was asked about ANC pressure on other leaders not to meet him earlier yesterday. Mr. de Klerk criticized efforts to pressure leaders.

[De Klerk] I specifically raised the question and made the point that I feel that no leader should in any way whatsoever try to inhibit discussion on the widest possible scale. I also advised him of what I said this afternoon at the press conference, namely, that I am not involved in the inhibition of anybody to talk to him and

that I am disappointed by the fact that, in the case of Mr. Hendrickse, he specifically intervened.

[Keyter] Criticism of the minister of law and order, Mr. Adriaan Vlok, together with remarks about the security forces also came up for discussions, with Mr. de Klerk saying this had been the subject of direct exchanges and some understanding had been reached. He also referred to black on black violence, saying it was of particular concern to him.

[De Klerk] It is important to note that the fabric of the violence that we now experience is (in essence), as (you) have described it, violence is not particularly directed, as it has been on some occasions in the past, against the government or against the security forces, but it is between factions and groups inside South Africa.

[Keyter] Last night, Mr. Nelson Mandela addressed a separate news conference, in Cape Town's Civic Center.

[Mandela] I and my delegation got the impression that the government would address the problems which had led to the suspension of the meeting. We also raised the question of violence in the country and, in particular, in Natal, and we were able to make what we consider very solid progress in this regard.

Again, we have got the impression that the government, after exchanging with us, would address the major problems arising out of the violence in the country, in Natal. [end recording]

**6 Apr Press Review on Current Problems, Issues**

*MB0604133390*

[Editorial Report]

**THE CITIZEN**

No Excuse for ANC Cancellation of Talks—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 2 April in its page 6 editorial says there is no "excuse" for the African National Congress (ANC) calling off the Natal peace rally. Perhaps the ANC "feared" that with "Inkatha getting the upper hand" the ANC would be "at a disadvantage if peace were to be declared now." Referring to the ANC's cancellation of talks with the government, THE CITIZEN says "the government would have been acting correctly if, in view of the ANC's continuing commitment to the 'armed struggle', it had not agreed to the talks, which had been requested by the ANC." THE CITIZEN further notes that the decision to cancel the talks was taken in consultation with the National Executive Committee (NEC) in Lusaka and the "Interim Leadership Core" which creates the impression Mandela is being "used as a 'front' because of his international reputation as the world's most famous ex-political prisoner." "It is also clear the moderates in the NEC are having to bow to the wishes of the hardliners, who, it is reported, have been warning the ANC's leadership that

their 'tame and accommodating' image would cause a breakaway of militant young Blacks, possibly to the Pan-Africanist Congress."

**Clampdown on Violence Welcome—Johannesburg** THE CITIZEN in English on 3 April in its page 6 editorial welcomes F.W. de Klerk's decision to clamp down on the violence sweeping the country. "No doubt the radicals will scream to high heaven about this clampdown by the government. But they have only themselves to blame. The unbannings and the lifting of restrictions were not a licence to radicals to do as they pleased. In fact, the government would have been most remiss if it had allowed law and order to be jeopardised by organisations and individuals taking advantage of the relaxations introduced by Mr. De Klerk."

**Warning Against Business 'Despair'—**"The Freedom Charter is the bible of the ANC," observes the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 4 April, adding that the ANC "does not intend to toss it away to please White capitalists." The businessmen and investors have not recovered from the "shock" of the ANC's announcement that it would nationalize the mines, the banks, and "other important sectors of the economy." "It never struck the businessmen that the ANC will not necessarily take over, that there are possible White-Black alliances of more reasonable people, parties and organisations that could keep the ANC out, or even if the ANC did come to power, it would be no more in a position to impose its policies on the country than SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] was able to impose its will on Namibia. And it is to these alternatives that businessmen should be looking." "Don't expect too much too soon, and don't let despair overtake dashed expectations," THE CITIZEN warns.

#### CAPE TIMES

**Call To Suspend Privatization—**The government's "new and more tolerant policy towards peaceful protest seems to be becoming more restrictive again in response to rising tensions in parts of the country," declares Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 30 March in a page 6 editorial. Magistrates in places like Pretoria and Bloemfontein are "increasingly inclined to refuse permission for marches." Referring to the marches protesting the government's privatization policies CAPE TIMES says the advantages in principle of privatization are well-known but "there is a good case for suspending its practical application in present circumstances of tension, pending the complete overhaul of economic policy which is on the cards as negotiation gets under way."

**Violence May Continue After ANC Truce—**"The new wave of violence in the country could get worse in some areas before it fades away, and appeals for peace may prove ineffectual at this stage," writes Gerald Shaw in his "Political Survey" column on the same page. Even after a possible government and ANC truce the "violence may well continue." Shaw believes "much of the current violence is not politically organized or directed

even if it is to some extent politically inspired." The violence is "endemic, rooted in poverty, and in a desperate battle to survive amid competition for scarce resources." Therefore, President de Klerk's creation of a trust to "combat poverty is an important symbolic gesture." Shaw warns that the "glaring inequities of South African life" cannot be resolved by "writing a R [Rand]3 bn cheque."

#### THE WEEKLY MAIL

**NP, ANC 'Fated' To Reach Settlement—**Steven Friedman writes in his "Worm's Eye" column on page 12 of Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English for 5-11 April that "one reality now confirmed" is that South Africa is "nowhere near ready for a negotiated settlement—or a non-racial democracy." As long as the African National Congress (ANC) remains a legal organization it "might find its support dropping unless it delivers changes which affect peoples' lives. It may only be able to do that if it negotiates. While it may withdraw from negotiations for a time, it will probably be forced to return to them. The negotiation process will continue to be turbulent and it will suffer many setbacks like this week's. But the political realities suggest that the Nats [National Party] and the ANC are now fated to continue the search for a negotiated settlement."

**Route to International Acceptability Examined—**On page 13, Peter Vale, who is the director of the Center for Southern African Studies at the University of the Western Cape, writes that the "current international interest in Pretoria is not" a "trend-break in the nearly four decades of seclusion which the country has faced." He says that events suggest that "international opinion is viewing developments in South Africa in a new—almost suggestive—light." However, he says, "to hope that these will open both the floodgates for foreign investment and many diplomatic missions is to misunderstand contemporary international society and the centrality of apartheid in African affairs." Vale asks "where is the key which will unlock South Africa's present isolation?" and believes that: "Until and unless the government accepts the centrality of Africa's role in the quest for a political resolution in South Africa, the country will remain in quarantine." "Diplomacy is a heady cocktail, as those who control De Klerk's diary are discovering. But the iron law of South Africa's position in the world has not changed: the route to unfettered international acceptability lies through cities closer to home than Budapest and Tokyo."

#### NEW NATION

**Editorial Defends ANC Talks Cancellation—**Johannesburg NEW NATION in English for 5-11 April in its page 6 editorial says that for the ANC to have gone ahead with talks with the government in spite of the killings in Sebokeng "would have signalled an attitude of recklessness on the part of our leaders." "When our leaders negotiate, they will need to take the people along with them in that process and not leave them behind. In



this context, talking to the government—whose police were killing people—would have been indefensible.”

#### THE NAMIBIAN

Recognition for Former SWAPO Fighters—Editor Gwen Lister writes in her “Political Perspective” column on page 6 of Windhoek *THE NAMIBIAN* in English on 30 March it is “encumbent” upon the government to see that former Peoples’ Liberation Army of Namibia combatants “receive recognition for their contribution.” “While reconciliation, as I have stated before, is good in principle, one cannot forget how many combatants must feel when they learn that the former commanding officer of the SWATF [South-West African Territory Force], General Willie Meyer, has been asked to stay on, and that Lieutenant-General Piet Fouché has been appointed police chief.” A “feeling of rejection” has set in among the combatants “most of whom believe they have been forgotten.”

#### TIMES OF NAMIBIA

Concern Over Rehoboth Dispute—“The manner in which Baster leader Hans Diergaardt is acting in the orchestrated demonstration of his unwillingness to depart with the Rehoboth-Gebiet [area] is a matter of increasing concern,” declares Windhoek *TIMES OF NAMIBIA* in English on 29 March in its page 2 editorial. It says that Diergaardt wants to “reign over the Rehoboth-Gebiedt despite the fact that he and his lieutenants have no mandate whatsoever from their people. Mr. Diergaardt lost pathetically against the DTA in the UN Resolution 435 election and that left him without any powerbase to act from.” “It might be the right thing to do or the President to send a team of negotiators to the Gebiet before taking any drastic measures.”

#### TRANSVALER

U.S. ‘Rebuff’ of ANC Welcome—“Of all the countries that so frequently interfere in South Africa’s domestic problems, the United States is the most irritating, because it is mostly hypocritical,” declares Johannesburg *TRANSVALER* in Afrikaans on 30 March in a page 8 editorial. But “the recent view by Congress that no financial assistance for the ANC will be considered until it changes its policy on violence, is a welcome change. South Africans will interpret this development as recognition of the just attempts of the state president to negotiate changes in the country while the ANC’s minions incessantly stoke the unrest pot.” “Outwardly the ANC will not admit Washington’s rebuff troubles it. Internally, it will hopefully think it over carefully.”

ANC ‘Exposed’ on Negotiations—Johannesburg *TRANSVALER* in Afrikaans on 2 April in a page 8 editorial says: “Today the ANC stands exposed before the eyes of the world. It should be clear to all that it does not want to negotiate, and provisionally, wants to follow the path of confrontation and violence.” “One would expect any responsible leader, who truly has the interests of his people at heart, would reach the point where he

would say: Come what may, let it cost what it will, we can no longer afford the loss of lives and property—there have to be talks now. However, if Mr. Mandela said in Transkei on Saturday [31 March] that the armed struggle will continue and that it is still not time for negotiations, it shows which way the wind is blowing.”

#### 7 Apr Press Review on Current Problems, Issues

MB0704093490

[Editorial Report]

#### SATURDAY STAR

Black Councils Require “Consultation”—“As South Africa teeters towards its long-awaited ‘new era’, the institutions of apartheid are being shaken to their foundations by the tremors of political change,” states the Johannesburg *SATURDAY STAR* in English on 7 April in a page 8 editorial. “Crisis has become the handmaiden of reform. Latest to be affected are the black town councils,” it says. “Because the authorities had imposed on black communities a system in which they had no say, the ‘elected’ councillors could never convincingly demonstrate they were not simply doing the State’s dirty work,” the editorial says, adding that, therefore, “the authorities should not forget” that opposition to the council system was generated largely “by Pretoria’s stubborn refusal to consult communities before imposing unpopular systems on them. Is consultation really so much to ask?”

Leaders ‘Unwilling’ To End Natal Violence—In discussing the violence in Natal, Joe Latakomo in his “Write On!” column on the same page writes that the problem is that “nobody seems in control any longer. I detect that the leaders of both sides are unwilling to risk their political lives by actually going in there and campaigning for an end to the fighting.” The column asserts that although F.W. de Klerk unbanned political organizations that operated “above ground,” this “does not mean that he was not prepared to lose support. Mr. Nelson Mandela, we must realize, has only just come out of jail. He can take risks only to a certain point. Chief Buthelezi has seen his support being eroded and he, too, would be wary of taking risks which could be seen by his remaining support base as capitulation. In the end, however, everyone must realize that the Natal situation must end now.”

De Klerk Occupies ‘High Moral Ground’—Commenting on South Africa’s current political situation, Harvey Tyson in his “Undercurrent Affairs” column on the same page notes that “as of this moment, SPFW [State President F.W. de Klerk] has little cause for anxiety. In one unexpected leap he has occupied the high moral ground. The ANC [African National Congress] retreats from it every time it withdraws its outreaching hand, or clenches a fist.” Tyson says that, meanwhile, “the ANC finds its international position drastically weakened and its domestic condition not fully in control. This latter

point is the one cause for real worry. Negotiations will not succeed—will not happen—if one side has all the strengths. It is as necessary for SPFW that the ANC get its act together as it is for Mandela.”

#### THE CITIZEN

Mandela Should ‘Calm Down’—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 5 April states in a page 6 editorial: “We hope that Mr Nelson Mandela, the African National Congress Deputy President, will calm down. The appearance on television of Mr Mandela berating the Whites does not make it any easier for the

State President, Mr F.W. de Klerk, to get the support of Whites for his reforms. Nor does it contribute to the creation of an atmosphere in which peace and reconciliation can be achieved.” “Mr Mandela has, in particular, a bee in his bonnet about the police,” in connection with the “tragic deaths” at Sebokeng. “We do not believe the police should be made a major issue, either over the calling off by the ANC of the April 11 talks with Mr de Klerk, or in the talks Mr Mandela is having today with the State President.” If Mr Mandela wants peace, “a major contribution would be to get the ANC and its associates to stop their violence and intimidation.”

**Angola****UNITA Ready To End Hostilities 'Immediately'**

*MB0804074190 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0510 GMT 8 Apr 90*

[Communique issued by the UNITA Central Committee Political Bureau and the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola Supreme Command in Jamba on 7 April]

[Text] 1. After intense and exhaustive discussions, UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] organs have unanimously reached the following conclusions in order to advance the peace process in Angola.

A. To appreciate in its own value the meeting held in Washington between U.S. Secretary of State James Baker III and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, at which the issue of peace in Angola was discussed in depth.

B. UNITA would like to thank the U.S. Congress, public opinion, and press, as well as President Bush's administration for the assistance rendered and the strong commitment to restore peace in Angola and establish democracy through free elections in order to guarantee the national reconciliation of the entire Angolan nation.

C. In view of what has been said, UNITA agrees to recognize the Angolan state on the basis of the Alvor Agreements.

D. Once free and just elections supervised by an international body are held, UNITA would assume the responsibility of respecting all agreements signed by the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government for the past 15 years. UNITA does not seek and has never sought to destroy the MPLA and what it represents per se.

E. UNITA places all its trust in the mediation of Zairian President Field Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko. All commitments held against this course failed yesterday, and are bound to fail tomorrow.

F. UNITA demands direct contacts between the Luanda government and UNITA, as this is the only way to find common ground between our programs because we are all Angolans. This contact should not have preconditions, in order to demonstrate our political maturity to the Angolan people and the world as a whole.

G. UNITA suggests that initial contacts should be secret but held in Portugal, a common ground for Angolans of different leanings. Portugal must play a more visible role in search for peace in Angola in that it understands our country better.

H. The superpowers, the United States and the USSR, must play a more prominent role in order to quickly find peace in Angola. However, no one must demand that the

other end assistance to either of the belligerent parties without first finding a platform for cease-fire, political negotiations, and peace in Angola.

1. To enable the Angolan people to meet, recognized Angolan personalities of morality should also be part of the mediation process in order to embark on the difficult but necessary path toward peace, reconciliation, and respect for human lives.

2. UNITA is immediately ready to end hostilities without preconditions, even if the MPLA wants to remain positioned around the Cuito-Mavinga area. However, UNITA is determined to carry out actions in Luanda, the capital city, with greater aggressiveness. If there is no peace, we shall strike where it hurts most.

Our fatherland, free or death!

United, we shall win!

[Issued] Jamba, bastion of Angolan resistance, 7 April 1990, year of the fatherland's salvation and conquest of democracy in Angola

[Signed] On behalf of the Political Bureau: President Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, Vice President Engineer Jeremias Kalandula Chitunda, and Secretary General Miguel N'zau Puna

On behalf of the Armed Forces Supreme Command: Chief of General Staff Arlindo Chenda Pena Ben-Ben, Deputy Chief of General Staff General Andrade Sassungu Santos, Chief of Military Intelligence General Peregrino Wambu Chindondo

**Gabela Falls to UNITA Forces 5 April**

*MB0604193090 (Clandestine) KUP in English to Southern and Central Africa 1910 GMT 6 Apr 90*

[Text] Jamba, Friday, April 6... [dateline as received] Gabela, the second capital of Cuanza Sul Province fell to UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] hands Thursday morning at 06:30 [0530 GMT] hours after a battle lasting three hours.

A military dispatch released today (Friday) says seventy-one (71) MPLA soldiers were killed after the 49th brigade and five territorial battalions stationed there abandoned the town. Six other MPLA soldiers were taken prisoner during the same battle in which 106 AK-47 rifles, two 82-mm mortars, five RPG-7 rocket launchers, three PKM's and 239 hand grenades were seized.

During the battle UNITA forces destroyed two 76-mm cannons, two Grad-1p's, four weapon store house, and antenna of microwave centre, six military trucks and demolished installations of the state security and the brigade command.

Gabela is particularly known as a symbol for slavery both during the colonial era and the present time. Angola's population specifically from south and central



were taken in large numbers by force to work as cheap labourers earning only a piece of fish and a handful of maize-meal just for them to have energy to continue to work. They were also subjected to whipping and other kinds of punishments.

### UNITA Reports Capture

MB0704055490 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0517 GMT 7 Apr 90

["Additional political and military situation report" for 6 April 1990—read by announcer]

[Text] 1. Despite being defended by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]'s 49th Brigade and five territorial battalions, our forces successfully attacked Gabela city at 0630 [0530 GMT] on 5 April.

After three hours of intense fighting, the enemy fled the city, leaving 71 dead People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] soldiers on the battlefield. The National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] armed forces captured six FAPLA soldiers, 106 AK-47 rifles, two 82-mm mortars, five RPG-7 rocket launchers, three BKM weapons, and 239 hand grenades.

Our forces also destroyed two 76-mm artillery pieces, two [name indistinct], four arms and ammunition depots, one central microwave aerial, six military vehicles, and the installations of the 49th Brigade's command and the Minse [Ministry of State Security] branch. UNITA suffered 10 soldiers killed.

2. Gabela is the second most important city in Cuanza Sul Province. Gabela was in colonial times, and even today with the MPLA, a symbol of the contracted worker. Poverty-stricken people in southern and central Angola had to face slavery. They had to leave their homes [words indistinct] coffee in exchange for the whip [words indistinct] to allow someone else to grow fat.

3. The Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola forces will continue their struggle so that we can show the MPLA they are not all-powerful and that our country must not have second-class Angolans.

[Issued] Office of the chief of general staff, 6 April 1990

[Signed] Brigadier [as heard] Zacarias Mundombe, deputy military intelligence chief

### FAPLA Reports UNITA Attack

MB0704200290 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1930 GMT 7 Apr 90

[Text] Luanda, 7 Apr (ANGOP)—The Angolan Armed Forces ("FAPLA") [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] killed 36 armed UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] elements

on 4 April in response to an attack by that group against the city of Gabela, Cuanza Sul Province.

A communique issued by the chief of general staff in Luanda today says FAPLA captured two other elements and four rifles.

The communique adds that FAPLA suffered 13 soldiers killed and 17 wounded during the clashes.

UNITA murdered 10 civilians, wounded nine, and abducted four others. UNITA also destroyed 21 houses and burned eight vehicles.

The chief of general staff says UNITA "has been promoting war and terrorism with the support of the U.S. Administration," boycotting all efforts to resume talks on peace and national reconciliation.

Finally, the communique notes that "the criminal acts of the UNITA gangs cannot, therefore, go unpunished."

It will be recalled that an explosive device went off in a residential building, next to "Mensagem" book shop, in Luanda's city center, on 6 April, destroying three apartments and damaging nearby areas.

### Dos Santos on 'Direct Talks' With UNITA

MB0704125790 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 7 Apr 90

["Excerpts" of statements by Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos on 6 April in Sao Tome—recorded]

[Text] We see progress in the peace process, following a number of recent Angolan Government initiatives.

The Angolan Government met with U.S., South African, and Portuguese officials over the past few weeks.

We feel these talks will now lead to possible direct talks based on the principles advanced by the Government of the People's Republic of Angola. I speak of direct talks between the Government of the People's Republic of Angola and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola].

Obviously, when all the conditions have been created for direct talks, the mediator's role will be meaningless. It's not a question of making any criticism, but instead a natural development that one hopes will occur shortly.

### UNITA Calls for 'Direct Contacts' With Luanda

MB0704194390 (Clandestine) KUP in English to Southern and Central Africa 1912 GMT 7 Apr 90

[Communique issued by the UNITA Central Committee Political Bureau in Jamba on 7 April]

[Text] [No dateline as received] 1. After intensive and exhaustive discussions, the organs of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] unanimously reached the following conclusions in order to advance the peace process in Angola:

A) To appreciate in its own value the meeting held in Washington between American Secretary of the State James Baker III and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze at which they profoundly assessed the question of peace in Angola.

B) UNITA thanks the support the American Congress, public opinion, the press and administration of President Bush who are strongly committed to restore peace in Angola and democracy through free elections as guarantee for the reconciliation of the whole Angolan nation.

C) In view of what was said UNITA accepts to recognise the Angolan state on the basis of the Alvor Accords.

D) If free and fair elections were held, supervised by an international body, UNITA will assume the responsibility to respect all the accords passed during the 15 years of MPLA government. UNITA does not seek and it has never sought to destroy the MPLA or what it represents.

E) UNITA still has confidence in Zairian President Field Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko as mediator. All the mini-summits against this trend have already failed and will still fail.

F) UNITA calls for direct contacts with the Luanda government, the only way for us to find common denominator between our programmes because we are all Angolans. This contact should not have precondition in order to show the Angolan people and the world our political maturity.

G) UNITA suggests that the first contact be secret but be held in Portugal, the common ground for all Angolans of different political leanings. Portugal has to assume a more visible role in bringing about peace to Angola which only her knows better.

H) The big powers, the United States of America and the USSR should play a more prominent role to find peace quickly in Angola. But no one should urge the other to cut off support to one of the warring parties without finding a platform for a cease-fire, political negotiations and peace in Angola.

1) For the Angolan people to reunite, recognised Angolan moral personalities should also, take part in the brokering so as to embark on the difficult but necessary road to peace, reconciliation, and respect for human rights.

2. UNITA is ready to cease hostilities immediately and without preconditions even if the MPLA wants to continue in the Cuito/Mavinga area. But UNITA is determined to attack Luanda with the greatest aggressiveness, if there is no peace. We will hit where it hurts more.

For our country free or death. United we shall win.

[Dated] Jamba, bastion of the Angolan resistance, 7th April 1990—year of salvation of the country and conquest of democracy in Angola.

On behalf of the Political Bureau:

[Signed] Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi—president,

Miguel Nzau Puna—secretary general

On behalf of the Armed Forces superior command:

General Armindo Chenda Pena Ben Ben—chief of staff

General Andrade Sassungu Santos—deputy chief of staff

General Perengrino Wambu Chindondo—chief of military intelligence

#### UNITA Reports 8 Apr Military Situation

MB0904070890 (*Clandestine Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0500 GMT 9 Apr 90*)

["Political and military situation report" at 1200 GMT on 8 April—read by announcer]

[Text] 1. The People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] continue to experience total despair at the Mavinga front, including serious famine. On 7 April 1990, our forces infiltrated the 1st Tactical Group and destroyed one cargo vehicle and one BMP-1.

2. The awaited 4th Tactical Group was forced to split into two groups because of intense clashes. Both groups are finding it difficult to advance forward and there is doubt whether they will ever reach the 1st Tactical Group to assist it.

3. The resupply column from Menongue to Caiundo was forced onto the defensive after heavy clashes in Binde. On 7 April 1990, our forces shelled Binde town, killing three FAPLA soldiers and destroying one vehicle.

4. As long as the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] does not accept direct negotiations with UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], peace will never be achieved in Angola.

[Issued] Office of the chief of general staff, 8 April 1990

[Signed] Brigadier Zacarias Mundombe, deputy military intelligence chief

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**DATE FILMED**

10 April 1990

